DOMINANCE CONSTRUCTION IN MONOLOGIC POLITICAL DISCOURSE BASED ON SELECTED PUBLIC SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE

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ABSTRACT

Anchored on Foucauldian Discourse Analysis, this study traced and analyzed evidence of "dominance construction" in spoken corpus, wherein the subject corpora are political speeches of Philippine President Rodrigo Roa Duterte (PRRD). Discourse segments from the speeches were extracted using content analysis meant to isolate those exhibiting characteristics of "monologic discourse" (Freire's criteria). Monologic discourses were equivalently ascribed as discourse vehicles of dominance construction. On these primordially identified and isolated discourse segments revolved the core analyses of the study. The speech acts feature and rhetoric strategies inherent in the monologic discourse segments were explored. To intensify the investigation, contrastive analysis was further used to determine definitive patterns in the way rhetoric strategies and speech acts would characterize monologic discourses if they were found in varied political speech types entailing different types of audiences and different purposes for delivering a speech.

As to the findings, a considerable volume of monologic discourses were observed across PRRD's different types of speech, thus giving evidence that PRRD uses political speeches to peddle his dominance construction. Moreover, inherent in his monologic discourses are seemingly consistent patterns and characteristics, such the use of certain types of illocutionary acts (i.e. assertive, commissive, verdictive, directive, declarative, and expressive). PRRD's monologic discourses are also laced with his ample use of rhetoric strategies that cleverly combines "ethos, logos, and pathos" (based on the Aristotelian typology of rhetoric strategies). However, a quantitative analysis that measured the rates in which these rhetoric strategies appear in the speeches reveals that PRRD uses them in different proportions. Ethos is mostly manifested, while Pathos is least manifested. A quasi-quantitative co-occurrence analysis was employed to determine patterns of association between PRRD's use of rhetoric strategies and illocutionary acts, which thenceforth revealed some degree in which some rhetoric strategies do coincide with the use of certain types of illocutionary acts although the study waives to declare this as strongly conclusive because the extent of association can range only from very low to moderate.

The study projects a pedagogical significance, especially for the benefit of language teachers and literature teachers. It arouses interest in using political speeches as discourses that can be tackled for class discussions, or even for purposes of literary criticism. Students must be exposed to authentic uses of language and its reproduction of power differentials and how this phenomenon is subconsciously conveyed in verbal communication.

Introduction

Foucauldian discourse analysis (FDA) is a perspective of analyzing both written and spoken discourses, the latter of which is viewed as a vehicle in manifesting the actual power relationships in society (Scrift, 2006). In this sense, as popularized by Foucault, language then becomes one of the vivid tools, aside from practices and traditions, of "dominance construction". In literature, the latter is also termed as "expressions of dominance" (Dunbar & Burgoon, 2005).

Dominance construction is a social construct which points out to various patterns of expressing dominance that are intelligible on the social level, since people in a society recognize conventional signs and indicators of dominance in both verbal and nonverbal communication. The theoretical framework of Foucault's discourse analysis incites language scholars to explore the dynamics of using language as a vehicle for dominance construction, especially among persons in society who are likely to have direct interests in using language for such purposes like politicians, among others.

Freire (in Coben, 1998) provided one of the earliest intellectual insights on how to recognize dominance construction through the rudiments of language use, wherein Freire refers to so-called "Monologic discourses" (Mefalopulos, 2009). In terms of power sharing and distribution, Freire mentions the opposition between a "Monologic discourse" and a "dialogic discourse". The former, he also refers to as "extension", and the latter as the genuine essence of "communication". (Wells, 2006). Accordingly, a monologic discourse (as opposed to a dialogic discourse) is characterized by "transmission, cultural invasion, and domination" (Mefalopulos, 2009). While, dialogic discourse involves mutual dialogue, monologic discourse involves transplanting knowledge and imposing one's understanding of reality upon another. Thus, the core characteristics of Monologic discourse are "transmission", "superiority", and "cultural invasion".

As vehicles for dominance construction, Monologic discourses drastically affect audiences or readers who feel demeaned as not only passive, but incapable of questioning. Monologic discourse assumes an inability of the recipients to choose to adopt or to refuse new knowledge [outside the speaker's view] (Freire, 1973). This provides the theoretical framework to this study's identification of dominance construction in the public speeches of Philippine President Rodrigo Roa Duterte (PPRD). In the context of this study, those segments from PRRD's public speeches that depict monologic discourse are considered as manifesting dominance construction. Pieces of monologic discourse coming from a political leader are attempts to cause indoctrination and dominance. Dominance construction is essentially the impetus for monologic discourse in which a speaker lends an impression of his / her power and influences his / her audience's knowledge by projecting ideas to them in the guise and instrumentality of political authority.

The aforementioned context of explaining language use is the essence of FDA as adopted by this study, and while FDA has its traces its origins in the late 70s, there has not been sufficient exploration of this theory to underlie language researches even decades after it was introduced. This is the impetus for this current study to adopt it as a discourse analysis framework to analyze the speeches of PRRD. Accordingly, FDA is preferred by scholars who criticize more traditional forms of discourse analysis as failing to account for the political implications of discourse, like how figures in authority use language to express their dominance, and request obedience and respect from those subordinate to them. It may also look at the language used by teachers towards students, or military officers towards conscripts. This approach could also be used to study how language is used as a form of resistance to those in power (Scrift, 2006).

Some previous studies also anchored on discourse analysis were reviewed, though they do not necessarily employ the FDA framework. Berowa (2019), for instance, conducted a discourse analysis of PRRD's speeches only to investigate the context and conditions surrounding his use of cuss words, and thus the factors that trigger PRRD's use of swear terms. As such, Berowa produced an inventory of the pragmatic functions associated to swearing. Similarly, the study of Sabio & Lintao (2018) also involved discourse analysis, but only bent to describe PRRD's stylistic and reasoning strategies.

In both these aforementioned studies, no further attempts were made to delve deeper into the inherent dominance construction that underlie PRRD's discourse orientations. At any rate, it would have been a merit to hypothesize that his use of cuss words goes beyond the mere issue of underlying pragmatic functions but instead points out to a reproduction of PRRD's peculiar orientation about power relationship and power play. Likewise, it may just be scratching the surface of the issue to merely take not of stylistic and reasoning strategies manifest in PRRD's speeches, when a phenomenon ulterior to these factors is actually at play, such as PRRD's inclination to Monologic discourse which might actually be a catalyst that informs his nuanced stylistic and reasoning strategies. Thus, the "power dimension" of language seems to be absent if not evaded in the framework of prior language studies, even by those that already deal\t on discourse analysis.

The theory of Speech Act is historically attributed to Wittgenstein, but was given prominence by the British philosopher Austin in 1955. Speech acts refer to the "basic units of linguistic interaction" (Griffiths, 2006, in Okoro, 2017), wherein the theoretical assumption is that any utterance a person makes entails the performance of an act, such as stating a fact or opinion, confirming or denying something, making a prediction or a request, issuing an order, asking a question, and so on. Speech acts are tied to sentences" (Verschueren 1999 in Okoro, 2017). This means that a ceremonial or political speech is not a speech act but a sequence or series of speech acts. On the perspective of the speech act theory, people do more things with words than what their words ordinarily encode. The most crucial part of the Speech Act Theory is a tripartite distinction of Speech Acts into different kinds which are the Locutionary act, the Illocutionary act and the Perlocutionary act (Okoro, 2017). The locutionary act is the act of saying something, illocutionary act is the act performed in saying something, while the perlocutionary act is the act performed by saying something, the effect the utterance has on the psychological state of the hearer (Okoro, 2017).

The illocutionary forces of utterances have been classified by notable scholars like Austin, Searle and Keith Allan (Okoro, 2017). Austin classified illocutionary forces of speech acts into five: "verdictives, behavities, expositives, commisives and exercitives",

On the concept of rhetoric and rhetoric strategies, scholars agree on a common concept of "rhetoric" which is ascribed as the art of persuasion, or the study of the art of persuasion, and an individual act of persuasion (Williams, 2015). Accordingly, there are three modes of persuasion, also known as types of rhetoric strategies. These are "ethos" (i.e. The rhetor is perceived by the audience as credible or not); "pathos" (i.e. The rhetor attempts to persuade the audience by making them feel certain emotions); and "logos" (i.e. The rhetor attempts to persuade the audience by the use of arguments that they will perceive as logical) (Williams, 2015). Lutzke & Henggeler (2009) proposed an instrument (i.e. a questionnaire) that can be used to recognize the use of logos, ethos, and pathos. The instrument serves as a theoretical basis for the construction of one of the instruments of this study.

Anchored on the above concepts, the objectives pursued by this study is to determine the speech acts feature and rhetoric strategies that are inherent in the Monologic discourse segments extracted from selected political speeches of PRRD (i.e. as linguistic evidences of his "dominance construction"). Three types of speeches of PRRD were investigated, to wit: (a) Speech delivered in an academic setting; (b) Speech delivered in a press conference; and (c) Speech delivered before diplomats.

The DIDSs were then further analyzed in terms of speech acts features (i.e. locution, illocutionary act; and perlocutionary effect). The locutions were further subjected to rhetoric analysis to reveal their underlying usage of rhetorical strategies, and classify these strategies into "Ethos, Logos; and Pathos". The final set of analysis aimed to determine the nature and degree of association between the speech acts features and rhetoric features that co-exist within the same DIDS units. This was done to determine possible patterns on the co-occurrence of particular classes of illocutionary acts and rhetorical strategies, which then leads to characterizing PRRD's orientation for expressing dominance in his speeches delivered in various settings.

Methodology

This study basically uses the Discursive Approach (Taylor, 2001). Specifically, it employed the macro-level discourse analysis of the language that characterizes the political speeches of PRRD, wherein the focus of analysis is particularly on the monologic discourse segments that can be extracted from the discourse body of his political speeches. The assumption in this study is that language as carried out in political discourse is essentially infused with expressions of dominance, a fact suggested by Foucault (McIntyre, 2012). To pursue this analysis, this study used Well's (2006) dichotomy between "monologic discourse" and "dialogic discourse", which are actually concepts corresponding to Freire's distinction of "Extension" from "Communication", respectively (Mefalopulos, 2009). The monologic discourse segments that were extracted and isolated from the selected political speeches of PRRD are herein operationally taken to exemplify the use of language for dominance construction.

Three (3) distinct public speeches of PRRD were analyzed, each representing speeches that are delivered in three (3) different settings namely, (a) Academic Setting; (b) Press Conference Setting; and (c) Diplomatic Setting.

Since this is a qualitative study, "criterion sampling" (Cohen & Crabtree, 2006) is used to conduct the selection of PRRD's political speeches as well as their classification. The researcher wanted to deal with some representations of political speech of PRRD based on the speech's purpose. This was the main criterion for selecting the speeches. Considering that the aim of this research is to enable an intensive description of a political discourse using Foucauldian, pragmatic, and rhetoric analyses, such an aim is further carried out to determine if certain patterns are consistent or different if the subject speech would vary according to purpose. However, it should be noted that the list of speech purposes adopted by this study is not exhaustive in itself, since there can be other speech purposes beyond the three that is operationalized for this study.

The study assumes the format of a case study, thereby data presentation and analysis is on a case to case basis. The three subject cases of this study pertain to the three types of speech of PRRD, each represented by a single sample. Individualized analyses are accorded to each case, and this procedure was done in discussing the findings for each research question. A "synthesis" is also provided to conclude the discussions per research question to enable the comparison and contrast of the findings across the three cases. In the following discussions, the objective of each research question is initially stated, followed by the discussions on data treatment. This is to show how the latter is used to achieve the objective of each research question.

The first objective of the study is to extract and isolate the discourse segments from the body of the political speech of PRRD (i.e. in each of the three sample speeches) that manifest dominance construction. The extracted discourse segments were operationally labeled as "Dominance-Infused Discourse Segments" (or DIDs for brevity). Frequency count was employed to report the number of DIDSs obtained from each speech. Moreover, the extraction of a unit of DIDS bypasses the grammatical structure of the text from where it is extracted. Thus, a unit of DIDS may be extracted as a single sentence or more than a single sentence from the text, or an entire paragraph or it may even cover more than a paragraph if the extracted unit so appears in that structure in the original text. An entire unit is extracted as it is deemed to cover an entire single thought cluster that is pragmatically perceived to be included so that an entire DIDS unit is intelligible even if it stands independent and loosened from the text where it is extracted.

A particular discourse segment is subjected to the content analysis by evaluating it in terms of all the indicators. The threshold of significance for considering a discourse segment as Monologic or dominance-infused is when the rating reaches, at least, above 50 points, meaning that majority of the indicators are found intact. The researcher sought the assistance of a pertinent professional expert to review and validate the extraction of the DIDS from the three speeches.

The second research objective is to conduct a pragmatic analysis, specifically to describe the DIDs in terms of their "speech acts features" using pragmatic content analysis. This content analysis profiled the DIDSs in terms of (a) Locution, (b) Illocutionary Act, and (c) Expected Perlocutionary Effect. A combination of Austin's and Searle's Models of Illocutionary Forces was used. The third research objective is to conduct a rhetorical analysis, specifically to describe the DIDs in terms of their inherent "rhetorical strategies" using the method of De Vera (2018). This analysis entails extracting the RFSS units from each "locution" (which, in turn, were extracted from the DIDSs). The rhetoric analysis employed a specialized content analysis tool (CAT) which adopts from the Aristotelian typology of rhetorical strategies. Adjacently, the researcher also used Mshvenieradze's (2013) special method of analyzing rhetorical strategies from the perspective of "Deictic Grammar".

The final research objective is to determine the extent of "association" between the types illocutionary acts and rhetorical strategies in the same unit of discourse segment in which they are manifested. "Association" here is not taken as equivalent to a "statistical correlation"\, but rather to the phenomenon of "co-occurrence", which is a quasi-quantitative analysis adopted from Contreras (2011). In this method, cross tabulation was conducted individually for each unit of DIDS, and then finally a summary cross tabulation that synthesizes the findings of all the DIDS in each of the three (3) political speeches. The researcher determined the frequency in which a specific rhetorical strategy co-occurs with a particular type of illocutionary force. The "frequency of co-occurrence" is then given an equivalent interpretation to what we mean by "extent of association". To determine the extent of association (or frequency of co-occurrence), a specialized rubric is prepared. This rubric consists of a five-point scale depicting an ascending hierarch of levels of frequency of co-occurrence. These scales are" "Very Low (lowest level), Low, Moderate, High, and Very High (highest level)".

Results and Discussions

PRRD's three types of speeches are referred to in the following discussions using codes, to wit: "Speech delivered in academic setting" (Speech 1), "Speech delivered in a press conference (Speech 2), and "Speech delivered before diplomats" (Speech 3).

1. **On the Dominance Infused Discourse Segments in Selected PRRD Public Speeches**

The DIDSs extracted from the three speeches fairly account for all DIDS levels, except for Speech 2 that has no account (0%) for "Moderate DIDS Level". For Speech 1 and Speech 3, their respective sets of DIDSs classify into all the five (5) DIDS levels, i.e. "Moderate, Above Average, High, Very High, and Outstanding" (Fig. 1).

Legend: Speech (Diplomats)
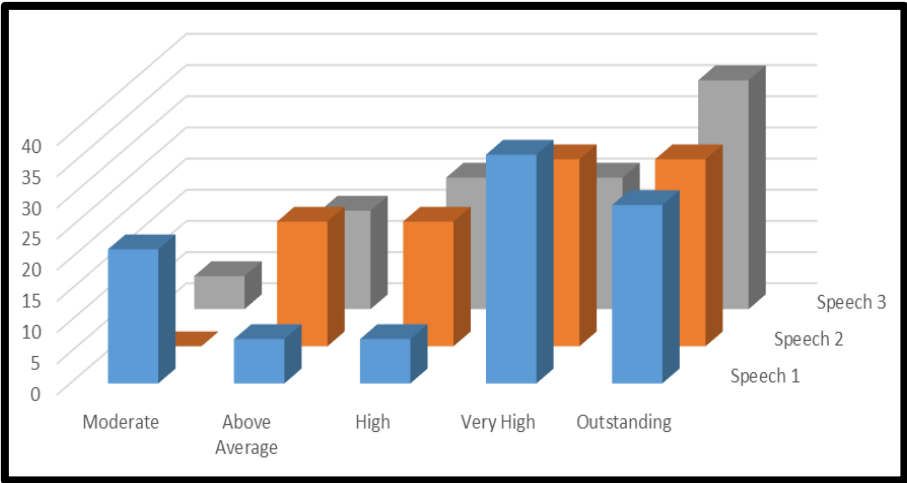
DIDS Qualifying Points	Description (DIDS Level)	Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3
60	Moderate	3 (21.5%)	0 (0%)	1 (5.3%)
70	Above Average	1 (7.1%)	2 (20%)	3 (15.8%)
80	High	1 (7.1%)	2 (20%)	4 (21.1%)
90	Very High	**5 (35.7%)**	**3 (30%)**	4 (21.1%)
100	Outstanding	4 (28.6%)	**3 (30%)**	**7 (36.7%)**
Total		14 (100%)	10 (100%)	19 (100%)

Fig. 1. Frequency distribution of DIDS Levels in the three types of speech of PRRD.

Moreover, in Speech 1, there is the greater likelihood to find more number of DIDSs characterized as "Very High" DIDS level. This level corresponds to a score of "90" which meets almost entirely all the DIDS qualifying criteria. Speech 2 is relatively superior to Speech 1 because of its greater likelihood to generate more number of DIDSs that are characterized as "Very High" to "Outstanding" DIDS levels. An outstanding DIDS level corresponds to a score of "100", which meets all the DIDS qualifying criteria. The inclusion of all criteria means that dominance construction in the discourse segment is fully maximized. Speech 3 appears to be superior to both Speech 1 and Speech 2 because of its likelihood to generate more number of DIDSs characterized as "Outstanding" DIDS level (7 or 36.7).

Based on the above, PRRD is likely to exhibit dominance construction in its highest extent when he delivers political speeches before diplomats. His manifestation of dominance construction gets relatively weaker in his speeches delivered in a press conference, and it is weakest in the case of his political speeches delivered in an academic setting.

2. On Speech Acts Features of Dominance- Infused Discourse Segments in Selected PRRD Public Speeches

A total of six (6) classes of illocutionary acts were found to be manifested generally across the three types of speeches of PRRD, to wit: (a) Assertive, (b) Commissive, (c) Verdictive, (d) Directive, (e) Declarative, and (f) Expressive (Fig. 2). This means that the three types of PRRD speech generally exhausts all classes of illocutionary acts. This means that the dominance construction of PRRD is characterized by an extensive use of all classes of illocutionary acts. This finding also confirms that all classes of illocutionary acts can possibly be exploited for purposes of dominance construction, or at least, in as far as PRRD's political speeches are concerned.

No.	Class of Illocutionary Acts (with specific description)	Rate			AWM
		Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	
1.1	Assertive (Claiming)	15%	46.2%	18%	26.4%
1.2	Assertive (Reporting)	NULL	7.7%	NULL	2.6%
2.1	Commissive (Promising)	20%	NULL	23%	14.3%
2.2	Commissive (Threatening)	5%	NULL	9%	4.7%
3	Verdictive (Assessing)	50%	23%	27%	33.3%

4.1	Directive (Requesting / Begging)	10%	NULL	9%	6.3%
4.2	Directive (Ordering)	NULL	7.7%	NULL	2.6%
5	Declarative (Declaring a war)	NULL	15.4%	9%	8.1%
6	Expressive (Welcoming / Inviting)	NULL	NULL	5%	1.7%
	TOTAL No. of Classes of Illocutionary Acts Manifested	4	4	6	

Legend: Speech 1 (academic setting); Speech 2 (Press Conference); Speech 3 (Diplomats)

Fig. 2. Comparative Synopsis of the Speech Acts Features of Three (3) Types of PRRD
Speeches

PRRD's choice of strategies in deploying different classes of illocutionary acts is very limited. PRRD's account of "verdictive illocutionary acts" is only indicated by one strategy (i.e. assessing). Same goes with his accounts for "declarative" (i.e. declaring a war), and "expressive" (i.e. welcoming / inviting). There are instances that PRRD accounts for two strategies, such as his accounts for "assertive" (i.e. claiming and reporting), "commissive" (i.e. promising and threatening), and "directive" (requesting / begging and ordering).

"Speech 2" obtained the highest density / rate for "assertive (claiming)" at 46.2%, compared to Speech I (15%) and Speech 3 (18%). It means that this particular class-description of illocutionary act seem most likely manifested in this particular speech type of PRRD. Thus, PRRD is most likely inclined to use "assertive (claiming)" as a speech act feature of his dominance construction in a speech delivered in a press conference. Although this class of illocutionary act also occurs in his speeches delivered in academic setting and before diplomats, the findings show that they come in lesser rate or density in these speeches.

3. On the Rhetoric Strategies in Dominance-Infused Discourse Segments of Selected PRRD Public Speeches

Across the three types of PRRD speeches, "Ethos" figures constantly to have the highest frequency of occurrence among the three rhetorical strategies. There is a minor breakage in consistency since Speech 3 features an additional rhetorical strategy that ties up with "Ethos" having the highest frequency of occurrence. In Speech 3, "Pathos" was observed to have the same status as "Ethos" being the two rhetorical strategies with the most frequent occurrence. Thus, there appears to be greater consistency in the rhetorical features between PRRD speeches delivered in an academic setting and in a press conference. There is a slight deviation in the rhetoric features of PRRD's speech before diplomats (Fig. 3).

There appears to be an almost perfect consistency across the three speech types wherein "Pathos" figures constantly to have the lowest frequency of occurrence among

Rhetorical Strategies			Total No. of Occurrences
ETHOS (Freq / Rate)	**LOGOS (Freq / Rate)**	**PATHOS (Freq / Rate)**	
44 (43%)	32 (31%)	27 (26%)	103 (100%)
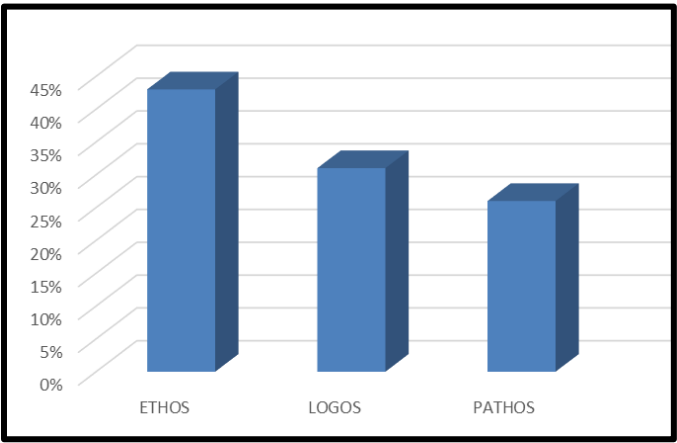
Fig. 3. Frequency of occurrence of rhetoric strategies in the DIDS taken across PRRD's
Three Types of Political Speeches

the three rhetorical strategies, except in the case of Speech 3 wherein the strategy with the lowest frequency of occurrence is "Logos".

PRRD's political speeches, in general, are highly characteristic of the use of "Ethos" as indicated by its overall frequency count across the three types of speeches (44 or 43%). This strategy figures most prominent relative to PRRD's dominance construction. "Logos" ranks second to "Ethos" (32 or 31%), whereas the rhetorical strategy having the least occurrence is "Pathos" (27 or 26%).

4. On the Association between Speech Acts Features and Rhetorical Strategies in Dominance-Infused Discourse Segments

"Ethos" co-occurs or associates with the most number of classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 3 with a total number of 7 manifestations of co-occurrence. The extent of such manifestations of co-occurrence range from "very low" (minimum) to "low" (maximum), majority of which show a "very low" extent of co-occurrence. "Ethos" was noted to co-occur with the following classes of illocutionary acts, to wit: "assertive (claiming), commissive (promising), commissive (threatening), verdictive (assessing), directive (requesting / begging), declarative (declaring a war), and expressive (welcoming / inviting). In contrast to this, "Ethos" combines to a relatively less number of classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 2 and Speech 1. Respective to these two speech types, Ethos co-occurs only with a total of 5 classes of illocutionary acts (Fig. 4)

Class of Illocutionary Acts (with specific description)		Rhetoric Strategies		
		ETHOS	LOGOS	PATHOS
Assertive (Claiming)\		2	0	2
Assertive (Reporting)		NULL	NULL	NULL
Commissive (Promising)		4	2	2
Commissive (Threatening)		1	0	1
Verdictive (Assessing)		7	9	3

Directive (Requesting / Begging)		2	1	1
Directive (Ordering)		NULL	NULL	NULL
Declarative (Declaring a war)		NULL	NULL	NULL
Expressive (Welcoming / Inviting)		NULL	NULL	NULL

Fig. 4. Co-occurrence of speech acts features and rhetoric features in the DIDS taken from PRRD's speech delivered in an academic setting

Rubric for Determining the Extent of Co-occurrence of speech acts features and rhetoric features in the DIDS taken from PRRD's speech delivered in an academic setting

Range	DESCRIPTION (Extent of Occurrence)
0	No Co-Occurrence (NC)
1- 4	Very Low
5 – 8	Low
9 - 12	Moderate
13 - 16	High
17 – 20	Very High

"Logos" co-occurs or associates with the most number of classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 3 with a total number of 6 manifestations of co-occurrence. The extent of such manifestations of co-occurrence consistently register under the range of "very low". "Logos" was noted to co-occur with the following classes of illocutionary acts, to wit: "assertive (claiming), commissive (promising), commissive (threatening), verdictive (assessing), directive (requesting / begging), and expressive (welcoming / inviting). In contrast to this, "Logos" co-occurs with relatively less number of classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 2 and Speech 1. Ethos co-occurs only with a total of 4 classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 2. On the other hand, Ethos co-occurs only with a total of 3 classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 1.

"Pathos" co-occurs or associates with the most number of classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 3 with a total number of 7 manifestations of co-occurrence. The extent of such manifestations of co-occurrence register under the range of "very low" (minimum) to "low" (maximum). "Logos" was noted to co-occur with the following classes of illocutionary acts, to wit: "assertive (claiming), commissive (promising), commissive (threatening), verdictive (assessing), directive (requesting / begging), declarative (declaring a war) and expressive (welcoming / inviting). In contrast to this, "Logos" co-occurs with relatively less number of classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 2 and Speech 1. Pathos co-occurs only with a total of 2 classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 2. On the other hand, Ethos co-occurs only with a total of 5 classes of illocutionary acts in the case of Speech 1.

SUMMARY

Dominance infused discourse segments (DIDSs) varies in number as manifested in the three (3) types of speech of PRRD, i.e. speech delivered in an academic setting, in a press conference, and before diplomats. The DIDSs from the speeches of PRRD have qualifications ranging from "Moderate" (lowest) to "Outstanding" (highest) in terms of their points in meeting the indicators for Monologic discourse.

All six (6) classes of illocutionary acts are manifested in the dominance infused discourse segments extracted from the three types of speeches of PRRD, to wit: (a) Assertive, (b) Commissive, (c) Verdictive, (d) Directive, (e) Declarative, and (f) Expressive, although the strategies to deploy each of the aforementioned classes of illocutionary acts are very limited.

The three rhetorical strategies, "Ethos, Logos, and Pathos" are manifested "in the dominance infused discourse segments extracted from the three types of speeches of PRRD, although with different proportions. Ethos is mostly manifested, while Pathos is least manifested.

The use of Ethos, Logos and Pathos are associated with most of the classes of illocutionary acts featured across the different types of speeches of PRRD. In the instances wherein association occurred, the extent of association ranges from very low to moderate.

On account of the general findings about the very low to moderate extent of association between PRRD's use of rhetorical strategies and the different classes of illocutionary acts, future researchers may investigate the tenability or even benefits of reinforcing the mutual association between speech acts features and rhetoric features in political speeches in order to discover if their close coordination generates good effects on dominance construction.

The study offers recommendations for language and literature pedagogy, particularly the integration of "power relations" as an aspect of literary criticism, or in courses that impart lessons on speech acts and rhetoric strategies. Students can learn, not just the neutral purpose of speech acts and rhetoric but how these can be exploited in authentic language use to peddle dominance construction, or in detecting dominance construction from speakers.

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